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*Molecular Biology of the Cell, 3rd edn.* ➔ Part I. Introduction to the Cell  
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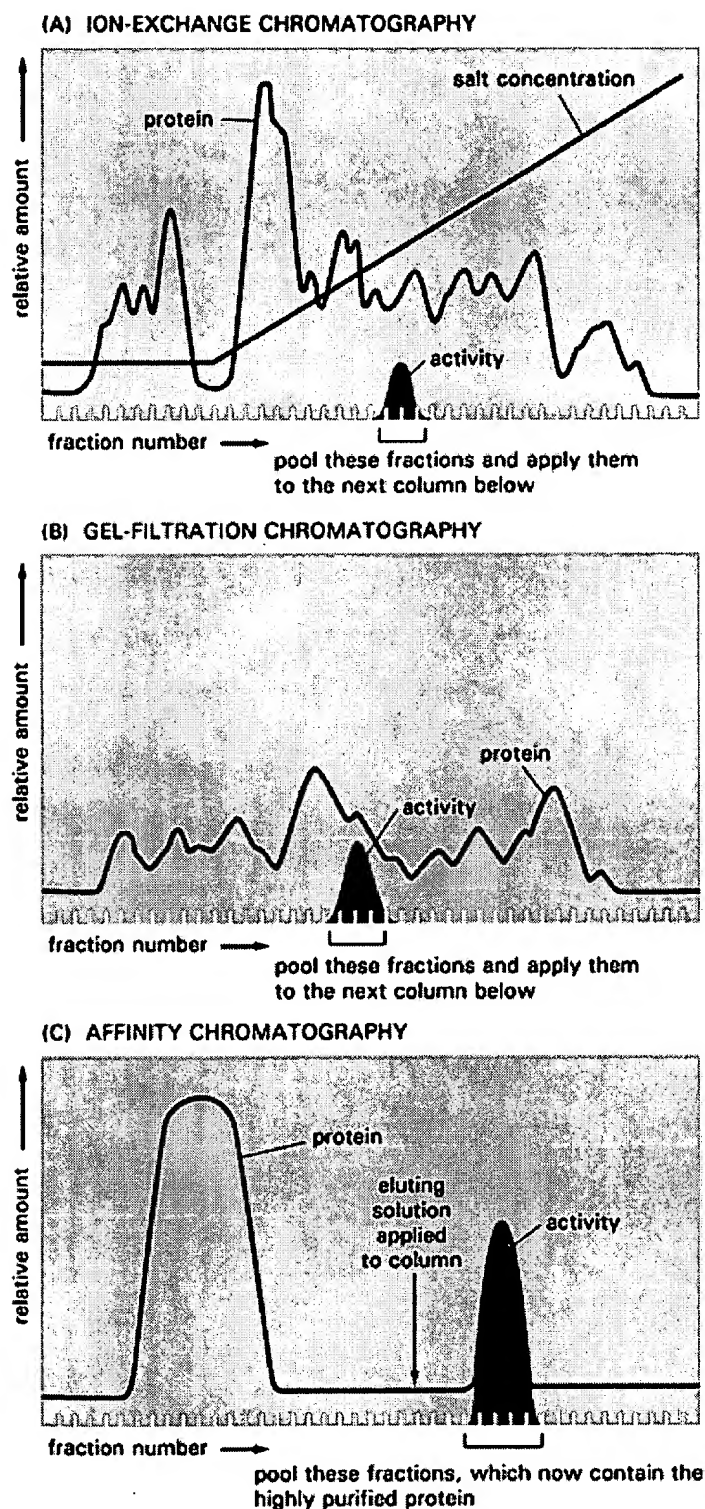
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Exhibit B



**Figure 4-40. Protein purification by chromatography.** Typical results obtained when three different chromatographic steps are used in succession to purify a protein. In this example a homogenate of cells was first fractionated by allowing it to percolate through an ion-exchange resin packed into a column (A). The column was washed, and the bound proteins were then eluted by passing a solution containing a gradually increasing concentration of salt onto the top of the column. Proteins with

the lowest affinity for the ion-exchange resin passed directly through the column and were collected in the earliest fractions eluted from the bottom of the column. The remaining proteins were eluted in sequence according to their affinity for the resin those proteins binding most tightly to the resin requiring the highest concentration of salt to remove them. The protein of interest eluted in a narrow peak and was detected by its enzymatic activity. The fractions with activity were pooled and then applied to a second, gel-filtration column (B). The elution position of the still-impure protein was again determined by its enzymatic activity and the active fractions pooled and purified to homogeneity on an affinity column (C) that contained an immobilized substrate of the enzyme.

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